The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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POETRY.

We Pass Along.

Still day by day we pass along
The busy path of life,
And listen to the mingled sounds
Of joy and grief, and strife.
The sunbeams give their radient light,
The shadows near us stray,
And many hopes and many cares
Go with us all the way.

The clouds which float along our sky
Are sometimes tipped with gold,
And sometimes heavily they fall—
Tempestuous, dark, and cold.
With selfish aims and wilful hearts
We tread the great highway,
Grasping with careless hands the flowers
Which bloom for us each day.

Miscellaneous.

THE TWO CORDS OF WOOD.

Just at dusk one November evening three children occupied the large kitchen connected with the establishment of Farmer Grant. A bright wood fire blazed cheerfully in the wide chimney, while from the crane the suspended tea-kettle was announcing as loudly as possible, that the hour for supper was approaching. By the bright but fitful light one young girl sat reading; another stood at the window watching the cows, as they walked demurely from the yard to the stable; while a boy of eleven summers was seated on a stool in front of the fire, gazing steadily at the flames as they shot upward, but with an appearance of abstraction indicating that his mind was elsewhere.

Softly Ellen advanced from the window, and touching her sister Ruth to call her attention, whispered, 'Just look at Thomas! he's in a brown study, as teacher said this afternoon. I do wonder what he is thinking of.'

'Ask him,' responded Ruth, glancing at her brother, and then turning to her book again.

'Thomas,' called Ellen, 'what makes you look so sober to-night? Did you miss at school?'

The boy heaved a deep sigh, and then turned to his sister with a smile, saying: 'Oh Ellen you can help me if you will; only you must first promise not to tell any one.'

Ellen promised, and Thomas led her to the further end of the room, as his mother came in, where he made known to her his plan. 'Last night,' after you and Ruth had gone to bed, I heard father and mother talking. It made me feel so sad I could not go to sleep. She had been bringing in the clothes, and kept coughing as she always does when she works hard. Father told her that she must begin taking that doctor's stuff that did her so much good last winter. At first she did not answer; but pretty soon I saw her put up her hand and brush away a tear. 'There are so many things to be bought for the children,' she said after a while, 'that I dont like to spend money for medicine. I dont often cough so much.'

'I know that too,' replied father, 'but you must attend to your health. What should we do without you?'

'I sometimes think,' said mother, 'that my work is almost done; and if it is God's will to call me away, he will provide for you and our dear children.'

'I couldn't stay to hear any more, for I had to run into the entry to keep from sobbing aloud. Oh! Ellen, what could we all do without mother?'

The young girl turned round and gave her mother a piercing glance, as if to satisfy herself that her brother had cause for his solicitude, and then asked, 'But what can you or both of us do to help her?'

'I mean somehow to buy her a bottle of that medicine,' exclaimed Thomas, impressively, 'but how to do it is the question. Dr. Jones had a load of wood carted to-day, and he wants a man to saw it. I would go to-morrow afternoon and ask him to give me the job, and take the medicine for pay, only father wants his wood piled up to-morrow, before the snow comes.'

Ellen stood for a moment returning her brother's gaze, then said eagerly, 'Ruth and I will pile it for you. We'll get up very early and do it before breakfast, and then we shall have the whole afternoon.'

Thomas joyfully accepted this offer, and readily obtained the job from the kind physician; before night he had piled the two cords in the shed, and sawed nearly a quarter of it.

'Well my little man,' said the doctor, driving into the yard as Thoms was hanging up the saw preparing to leave, 'how much have you earned this afternoon?'

A bright thought flashed through the boy's mind, and in true Yankee style he answered the question by asking, 'Doctor how much a bottle was that cough medicine you gave mother last winter.?'

'Half a dollar I think. Is she sick again?'

The boy communicated his wishes, and with a flushing face inquired of the doctor if he would be willing to let him have one bottle to carry home with him.

The good man was evidently moved by this unexpected proposal; he made no reply, except to invite the boy into his office. When there he talked to him more freely, and ended by giving him a small powder for his mother with directions for taking it, in addition to the desired cough medicine, and promised to call himself the next day.

An hour later Thomas sat with his sisters by the fire, and communicated to them the joyful result of his afternoon's labor. Then they proposed to give the medicine as a token of affection from her three children, 'for,' urged Thomas, I 'could not have done it unless you helped me.'

To say that Mrs. Grant was gratified would be but feebly expressing her emotion when the love token was placed in her hands.

With moistened eyes she gave each of them a kiss, and then added, in a subdued voice, 'God will reward you, my dear ones. The blessing affixed to the fifth commandment will be yours, for you have indeed honored your mother.'

God did bless them in rendering the medicine effectual in restoring the health of their mother, whose life he prolonged for many years. She saw her children growing up to be useful, happy, and respected by all who knew them.—*Youth's Companion.*

An Elephant and a Bridge.

The well known sagacity of the Elephant recently had a remarkable exemplification at St. John, in the Province of Quebec. The immense Ceylon elephant beloning to Campbell's Menagerie and Circus, which was to exhibit at Montreal was the hero. We will premise our statement with the fact that a few weeks since while traveling from Waterbury to Northfield, in the State of Vermont this elephant in crossing a bridge over a creek, crashed the floor with his enormous weight, and fell partly through, his fore quarters only remaining on the bridge. By this accident he was lamed for several days but not sufficiently to prevent him from traveling. When he was brought to the long bridge over the Richelieu River at St. Johns, he evidently retained a vivid recollection of this mishap, and neither coaxing, threats, persuasion or force, could induce him to budge an inch, on the to him perilous structure. Nor does it appear that his apprehensions were unfounded—for the proprietors of the bridge notified the menagerie managers that they were dubious of the capacity of the bridge to bear the weight of the elephant, and that if they crossed him they must do so at their own risk. The morning was rather chilly, and as they did not want to risk his health by swimming, they concluded to make the venture. The band chariot and an enormous den of performing lions were started on ahead of him to give him confidence, and when he saw that they went safely over, he was induced to follow, which he did very slowly, testing each plank and timber with his fore feet and trunk as he progressed. Whenever he discovered any of the timbers to be defective he would cross over the division to the opposite roadway, and would so progress until he came to another doubtful place, when he would cross back again. He worked along in this way until he had come more than half way over, when he became suspicious that neither road was safe and started rapidly back, driving back the long line of cages that were following, and clearing the bridge for a space of ten rods or more. At this juncture a flock of sheep came running past him and he vented his spleen by picking them up one by one with his trunk and throwing them into the river, until he had disposed of seven in this way. He was finally induced to go on and after having been more than two hours in crossing, arrived safely over. The scene was witnessed by over 2,000 people and the utmost excitement prevailed.—*Montreal Star.*

[From the Germantown Telegraph.]

Economy of Fencing.

MR. EDITOR.—I noticed in a late number of an agricultural publication, that in answer to a correspondent asking for information as to the most economical plan of fencing a farm of forty acres, the editor gives a plan which I think is not economical. It is as follows: the farm is square, and contains forty acres; the editor recommends dividing the farm into four fields of ten acres each, extending the whole width, and being one-fourth as wide as long.

Now is this economical? that is, is the object of dividing the farm into four ten-acre fields with the least number of panels of fence attained? I think not, and to prove it, I will have recourse to arithmetic. The above mentioned farm of forty acres has an area of 193,000 square yards, and measures 440 yards on a side. Now, allowing a panel of post and rail fence to measure ten feet, we find that it will require 132 panels on each side, or 528 panels to go around the farm; the three inside division fences each requiring 132 panels of fence.

My plan to arrive at the end in view would be to run a divisoin fence from the middle of each side to the middle of the opposite one; thus dividing the farm into four squares of ten acres each. Now for the arithmetic of this plan: The outside fences contain the same as in the first plan, viz: 528 panels; the two division fences would require 264 panels, or 792 panels or a saving of 132 panels. I know nothing of the position of the water on the farm, neither does the editor, who proposes the first plan. This might materially alter the position of the fences; but what I want to convey is simply this, *that of all angular forms, the squares require the least fence to enclose the same quantity of ground, and that after the shape leaves the square and becomes a parallelogram, the narrower it gets the more fence it requires.*

A circle would require less fence than a square to enclose a given space, but it cannot be made use of in dividing a farm for it could not all be laid off in circles.

To illustrate the matter still farther, that there may be no mistake as to my meaning, suppose we take one acre of space and suppose it to be laid off in different shapes; of course a rule which will apply to one acre will apply as well to 100 or any other number. First, take the circle; an acre contains 4840 square yards, therefore, the diameter would be abont 235½ feet, and the circumference about 741 feet; this would at ten feet to the panel, require a little more than 74 panels to surround it. Let us now try the square: to contain the proper number of square yards, it would have to measure about 208½ feet on one side, or 832 around, thus requiring a little more than 83 panels.—Next, suppose it to be twice as long as wide, it would then measure about 147 by 286 feet, or 886 feet around, thus requiring more than 88 panels. If four times as as long as wide, it would require 104 panels; if made only one panel wide, it would require 872 panels.

From this think we may infer that the most economical form for fencing is the square. But it is not always convenient to lay out a farm in squares, for in many instances attention must be paid to the water; but there are very few farms where many panels of fence might not be saved by more attention to this rule. The only objection which I see, is, that in plowing, harrowing, reaping, &c., &c., a square form makes more turning than an oblong one.

SAMPSON OTT.

Berks County, Pa., July 15, 1856.

Directing the Tops of Fruit Trees.

If you wish to have flavor in fruit, you must hang it outside of the tree. Inside fruit or fruit grown in the shade, is sure not to mature. It will lack color; it will lack fragrance and flavor; will be less crisp and juicy. It is less healthy also. All fruit should be kept on the outside of the tree, and distributed uniformly. It is no excuse to say the orchard is large. What pays in one tree will pay in a thousand. We may as well have good fruit, all of it, as not. Some trees will do their own trimming; but many will not, and must be attended to, if good, fair, and uniform fruit is desired.

By thinning and distributing the tree will be strengthened for future bearing.—It will have a good look, with the fruit all visible and all alike, and all good, as good as sun and air can make it, and it is not so apt in a rainy time to become mouldy.

Where the top is dense and the circumference close, there should be an opening made at the apex, a thinning out of the branches. Some trees will do this of themselves, but if not it must be done by the pruner. This, not only to let the air out, but moisture from the ground, where the branches reach it, the tree seeming like an inverted cup, holding the moisture. Fruit inside of this in a wet season will necessarily be spoiled. There must be air and light, and a degree of dryness for the fruit. If a little sun gets through the apex or elsewhere, it will not hurt any. It breaks the monotony also, and adds to the beauty of the tree. An orchard may thus be treated artistically, and æsthetically, and be made an object to the eye, while at the same time beauty will be heightened by the sense of the profit. Utility is always a good foundation for beauty.—*Cultivator.*

How to Pack Butter.

The method of packing butter in common vogue on the Pacific coast, as will be seen from the following description, is very unlike our own. They never use jars or kegs, but pack it in muslin sacks, made in such a form that the package, when complete, is a cylinder three or four inches in diameter, and from half a foot to a foot in length. These sacks are made of fine bleached muslin, and the butter goes into them as soon as worked over. The packages are then put into large casks containing strong brine with a slight mixture of saltpetre, and by means of weights kept always below the surface. The cloth integument always protects the butter from any impurities that chance to come in contact with the package and being always buried in brine, that protects it from the action of the air; and it has been ascertained by trial that butter put up in this way will keep sweet a great length of time. These butter sacks are ranged upon the counters of the dealers as readily as bars of soap, and when any portion of one is wanted, the end of the sack is stripped down and the necessary quantity detached, when the sack is replaced, leaving the remaining portion as secure as before any part was removed. This plan might not be feasible in our climate without the aid of ice in summer, but the immersion in brine is, and is worthy of consideration on the part of dairymen and butter dealers.

Utica Herald.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE N. W. N. C. RAIL ROAD COMPANY

To the Directors of the North-Western North Carolina Rail Road Company.

Gentlemen:

I herewith respectfully submit the following report of the progress of our road during the first year, and the condition and prospects of the company at the close of the fiscal year, ending July 1, 1869.

In the absence of any by-laws, designating the quarterly and annual closing of accounts, I have adopted the following times for quarterly closing, viz: January 1st, April 1st, July 1st and October 1st, and the 1st of July for the annual closing or expiration of our fiscal year.

For full and detailed statement of receipts and disbursements, during the year, and the condition of the company at the close of the year, I refer you to the Treasurers' Report, herewith submitted by the Committee of Auditors.

CONSTRUCTION.

The progress made during the year in the construction of the road falls short of what was desired by those having the work in charge; yet, taking into consideration the difficulties which were encountered, it is all that possibly could have been done. Unavoidable delays occurred in the early part of the fiscal year, which have not, however, proved detrimental to the interests of the company. The two first months after the last annual meeting of the stockholders, were occupied in additional surveys and a thorough revision of the entire line; by virtue of which, very material improvements in the location of the road were obtained, and consequent equal reduction in cost of construction. The most serious cause of procrastination was occasioned by the provision in the charter, entitling stockholders to contracts, and the obligations entered into with a portion of them for grading and guaranteeing the grading of certain sections of the road, and many conflicting interests and complications presented themselves in the effort to place the work under contract; all of which, however, were eventually obviated by the stockholders (with the exception of those at Kernersville) waiving their right to contract in favor of the company.

Mr. J. J. Cahill was employed as Superintendent, and commenced the graduation of the road about the middle of November, with a small force of hands, which was gradually increased with the opening of spring, and is now spread over the line, from near the Button Factory in Guilford county to the Fulkerson place near Salem.

In the prosecution of the work, the unreliable and fluctuating condition of the present system of labor, has also, to some extent, retarded its progress. Yet, on the other hand, we were also admonished that larger force required larger installments from our stockholders, many of whom will join me in the assertion that they were quite as willing to take a breathing spell, as the laborer on the grade.

The force of laborers employed has varied from about 200 to 425. The force was greatly reduced about harvest time, but is now gradually increasing. We confidently entertain the hope that a sufficient force can be employed to complete the roadbed from Greensboro to within a few miles of Salem, before the winter sets in, and to commence laying down the track early next spring. We also expect to complete the roadbed near Salem, before the tracklayers reach that point. No work has yet been done on the line near Salem and Winston, owing to the action taken by the Stockholders at the last annual meeting in relation to the location of the Depot. Earnestly intent upon carrying out the expressed wish of a large majority of the stockholders, I employed the Engineers for several weeks in surveys upon that part of the line. The result was a material lessening of the cost of construction, but a definite location for the depot within the bounds prescribed by the stockholders, could not be arrived at, except at an additional cost of say ten to twelve thousand dollars—the designated site for the Depot requiring the grade to be raised about ten feet from Brushy Fork to depot grounds. If the stockholders think proper to incur this additional outlay, the Depot can be located within the bounds limited by the action of the stockholders. But, if not willing to incur this extra expense, then the resolution passed at last annual meeting should be rescinded.

The amount of work done up to July 1, 1869, at original rates of estimates is $44,270.05
The inventory of Outfit and Provisions on hand at same date, estimated at *present* value, is 28,107.48

Total $72,377.53

The cost of Outfit is $28,484.84
Cost of Provisions and Labor, 30,702.04

$59,186.88

to which add the amount of estimates of work done by Kernersville Contract Company, 3,190.65

making total cost $62,377.53

which shows a profit to the Company of ten thousand dollars as a Contractor, after allowing $4,502.28 for wear and tear of outfit, and also $800 deduction from actual cost of the quantity of corn on hand July 1st, 1369. The saving in cost of construction, by not letting the work out by contract, and the very flattering prospect of a material increase of the available means of the Company from other sources, will enable us to build a more permanent roadbed than was contemplated in the original estimates reported to last annual meeting. The trestle work at South Buffalo, Deep River, Middle Fork, Brushy Fork and Bath Branch will be dispensed with, and this in present estimates, will be substituted by an iron trestle at Brushy Fork, and earth embankments with stone culverts at the other points.

Since the first of January last, Mr. R. P. Atkinson has held the position of Chief Engineer, and has faithfully devoted his undivided time and attention to the interests of this company. It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the high standard of his professional attainments, and I can confidently refer you to his report herewith submitted for a detailed and accurate account of his department. We may also consider ourselves fortunate in having secured the services of Mr. N. Mendenhall, as Assistant Engineer, who has been long and favorably known, as possessing in an eminent degree, all the qualifications requisite for his position. According to the Engineers' estimates made on July 1st, 1869, there was then about one-third of the graduation and masonry done, leaving two-thirds yet to do. It required about 30,000 days' work to do the one-third and will therefore require about 60,000 days' work to complete the remainder; or about the labor of 500 hands until January 1st, 1870.

RIGHT OF WAY.

Since last annual meeting of stockholders, sixteen additional rights of way have been obtained. Also donations for Depot Ground at Kernersville and Friendship. The preliminaries of an agreement with the North Carolina Rail Road Company, for right of way alongside of their track and for ground for depot, turn table, water station &c., at Greensboro, have also been agreed upon, and may without further delay, now be closed.

AMENDMENTS TO CHARTER.

During the last session of our State Legislature, three amendments of the charter were passed by that body, two of which were accepted by the stockholders in general meeting called for that purpose. The third one, entitled an act authorizing the North-Western North Carolina Rail Road Company to receive subscriptions in lands, &c., to the capital stock of the Company, and ratified the 22 of March, A. D., 1869, has not yet been accepted, and should be acted on at the present annual meeting.

The most important of these amendments to our charter is the one appropriating $20,000 per mile of the bonds of the State, as a loan to the Company, for First and Mt. Airy Divisions, and also for Yadkin Valley Division. In accordance with the provisions of said act of amendment, a mortgage to the State of the entire Road has been executed, and is now ready to be delivered, so soon as the bonds can be obtained.

Books of subscription to the capital stock of the company were opened, and commissioners appointed at various stations in the counties of Surry, Yadkin, Wilkes, Caldwell, Forsyth and Stokes. The counties of Caldwell and Wilkes have voted liberal county subscriptions, and it is confidently believed that the vote in Surry and Yadkin counties will result in the same manner. Private subscriptions to some extent have also been made, but no official return of the books of subscription has yet been made to the office of the company. The hope of a speedy construction of the Mt. Airy and Yadkin Valley Divisions has infused new life and energy into this part of North Carolina, which heretofore has been entirely overlooked in regard to public improvements. A new era is now dawning upon this section of the State, which will cause the tide of emigration, which since the war has been flowing out, to be reversed and flow into it. No section of the State can surpass the Yadkin Valley in fertility of soil or adaptability to a greater variety of productions; nor can its superior be found in point of health and salubrity of climate. No line of road yet projected in this State has touched a limestone region which in extent can bear comparison with that traversed by this road. The inexhaustible beds of limestone of Forsyth, Stokes, Yadkin and Surry counties, can now only find a market within reach of wagon carriage. The same may also be said of the vast beds of iron ore, which for want of transportation can now only be worked to the extent of home demand. Of such superior quality and great abundance is the iron ore, along the lines of these roads, that I hazard nothing in making the assertion that when they are opened, your *forge* hammers will yield to many times their number of blast furnaces and rolling mills, whose productions, in point of cheapness and quality, will, as far as rail can carry them, lay an effectual embargo on Scotch Pig, Sweden, Norway or any other kind of iron.

Not taking into consideration the immense surplus of agricultural productions, which the fertile fields of Yadkin Valley will send over this road, the iron and lime interests alone will be of sufficient importance, to pay its running expenses. Look at the large amount of money which is now sent out of the State, for these two items, and which when this road is built, can and will certainly be produced and furnished as cheap, *yea much cheaper*, within its own borders. Bear further in mind that every dollar sent out of this State, for that which can be produced within it, withdraws a still larger amount from its active assests and wealth. It not only retires that amount from circulation at home, but also robs us of that source of income and deprives the bone and sinew of the land of profitable employment. It drives them across our borders, where we send our money after them, furnishes them employment at higher rates of wages, and pays transportation to other States, for that which lies in superabundance within arms length reach of us at home. And is there no remedy for this? Surely there is; and it is placed in the hands of this company to administer. It is to open these avenues of trade, the Yadkin Valley and Mt. Airy Divisions. Once opened, the copious supplies of iron and lime, in addition to the cereals, fruit, &c., mixed with the pure old Yadkin whisky and brandy, which will be transported over them, will keep them in successful operation for all time to come. Surely no road of greater importance has ever received legislative sanction, nor one from which all parts of the State will reap greater and more lasting benefits; and I may add, nor one promising in its results towards enriching the State and developing its resources.

Whatever may be said in favor of other lines promising the State the much desired Cumberland Gap connection with the grass regions, grain and pork markets of the West, none can offer a more direct and more favorable line than that of the Yadkin Valley Division.

With all these and untold other advantages in our favor, let our motto be "*Onward*," until the desired goal is reached.

Respectfully submitted,

E. BELO, PRESIDENT.

Heat it Hot, Sam.

One evening a horseman drew up to a tavern kept by a militia colonel, and asked if he could be accommodated for the night. A half-grown lad answered in the affirmative, and ushered him into the sitting room, where the great wood fire of itself gave him welcome. After supper the landlord made his appearance for the first time. He was hearty and hale, and rosy as any Boniface need to be, but he was bent and crippled in his gait. He explained by saying that he had taken cold which had settled in his back.

"I don't mind the pain so much," he continued. "but it's inconvenient. I have been recommended to try a poor man's plaster, and if you will excuse me, I'll have it put on. Sam! Samuel! Samuel McHatten!"

"Here, father," said the young hopeful, hastily swallowing a huge piece of mince pie, which he had been enjoying.

"Here, Sam, my boy, beat this plaster for me and put it on my back. Heat it hot, Sam."

Saying which, he handed the plaster to his son, and seating himself astride the chair with his back to the fire, threw his suspenders back and his shirt over his head.

"Now Sam," said the colonel, "if the poor man's plaster is hot enough, you may put it on—but you may wait a little while; I am afraid it is not hot enough. Heat it hot, Sam, heat it hot. Can you tell"—turning to the traveler who was seated in the corner—"why this is called the poor man's plaster, sometimes the poor man's friend?"

"Because it sticketh closer than a brother."

Poor Sam, who had been watching his chance to speak without interrupting his father, now said:

"I guess it's hot enough now, father."

"What do you know about it?" said the old man testily. "I say heat it hot, Sam, heat it hot."

Sam, whose face was heated to a red heat, had the plaster heated till it had run down on the hearth, but made no reply.

Sam warmed the plaster, approached him and clapped it on. The old man gave one yell like a wild Indian, and jumped clear over the back of his chair, kicking his old-fashioned breeches off his feet and dancing with pain. The traveller laughed till he cried, and the more mirth he heard the more he laughed. When the first agony was over the colonel began to swear, and our traveller thought it would be prudent to retire lest he should share his wrath with Sam, who he observed was getting out of the way.

The next morning, when leaving, he handed the colonel five dollars, saying with a twinkle in his eye:

"I don't want any change. It was cheap at that." After he was seated fairly on his horse, out of range, he called back

"Heat it hot, Sam, heat it hot."

Brother W——, a Presbyterian minister, said that [illegible] his ministry, he and a brother H—— were conducting [illegible] ing, in which there was much religious interest. A [illegible] gave expression to his joy by shouting, and continued [illegible] it began to interrupt the services. Brother W[illegible] brother H——, 'Go and stop that old man's noise.' [illegible] to him and spoke a few words to the [illegible] became quiet. Brother W—— asked brother [illegible] did you say to the old man, that quieted him so [illegible]?" Brother H—— replied, "asked him for a [illegible] foreign missions!"

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1869.

LADIES' FAIR,
FOR CHURCH PURPOSES,

POSTPONED.

Special Newspaper Advertising and General Collecting Agency for North Carolina.

WM. A. HEARNE & CO.,
Special Agent for the North Carolina Press and General Agent for the collection of Claims of every description throughout the State. Office Goldsboro,' N. C.,
Are authorized agents for the PEOPLE'S PRESS.

Resources of North Carolina.

(CONTINUED.)

In connection with the general sketch of the resources of the whole State, given in our last, in review of Messrs. Bannister Cowan & Co's valuable pamphlet, heretofore alluded to, we beg leave to lay before our readers in detail, the features of the Piedmont or middle section, of which we are residents. Every one must admit that it is our agricultural products upon which we must rely as the principal and permanent basis of our prosperity, and we are willing to devote our columns to the dissemination of correct information on this subject among our own people and for the benefit of those beyond our borders, who might thus be induced by a judicious investment of capital or labor to speed us onward in the road to a restored prosperity. We believe that discussions of this nature will prove of greater benefit to our population, than an incessant wrangle about politics or a division of the spoils of office. On the Western border of the pine lands a large and most important district begins, stretching to the foot of the Blue Ridge, and embracing an immense area.—It is more than two hundred miles in length from East to West and includes over thirty counties. It all belongs to what is called in Virginia the Piedmont region, on the foot of the mountains, as distinguished from the eastern plains and the interior valleys West of the Blue Ridge. But in North Carolina, this belt is more than twice as wide as in Virginia, and it constitutes the greater part of the State under cultivation.

It is a district of great capacity, and of that peculiar attractiveness which is so well known farther North. The surface is undulatory and varied, with many river valleys and much bottom land along them. Rich and productive farming lands abound, interspersed, however, with tracts on which cultivation has been carelessly bestowed, and the usual proportion of washed and worn-out slopes may be found, given up in places, to the old field pines. But here, as in Virginia and Maryland, careful cultivation very soon restores them and they have all the qualities of the light, easily worked, warm lands which are so readily made remunerative under careful cultivation in the South.

Geologically this district is one in which the stratification has been much disturbed by the forces which elevated the mountain chains, the rock ledges being turned up almost on edge, and quartz and other primary rock veins often showing at the surface. All these formations have been swept over by a powerful denuding force, which has crushed and carried away a vast amount of the earth and the rocks. Scientific writers, therefore, call it "the denuded region." Its soils are peculiar, but with many belts of rich red clay, deep loamy ridges, and light mixtures of clay and sand. The worst fault is the want of limestone, yet on the whole it is a very attractive and productive district. The careful Mr. Ruffin says:

"The lands of the Piedmont region, (including all the surface here treated as part of the denuded region,) in their natural state of fertility, as found when first settled by the white race and subjected to tillage, were in general far more fertile than the great body of the lower-drift formed lands. * * * *

Again, since the course of improvement and resuscitation has been begun, and has been extensively in successful progress in both regions, the lands of the denuded section have been found most capable of being enriched by putrescent manures alone and restored to the productive condition."

In fact, the natural growths of grass and grain on these lands, being carefully preserved to put the waste and the manures again on the soil, afford the best and the cheapest means of restoring them.—No form of expensive fertilizers is equal for such soils to the straw heap and the cattle yard accumulations.' Soils of this class always require to be covered as much as possible, and to be laid down in clover or grass at frequent intervals. The climate of this part of the State, while not so favorable as in the West, by no means forbids clover cultivation, as we shall show at another time.

This great middle belt will probably please Northern farmers more than any other part of the State. It has such variety of surface, with woodlands of various sorts, groves, hills, waterpowers of the rivers and larger streams, as they descend the several steps to the sea level, and so much to satisfy the wish for varied cultivation, that thousands will choose them for a residence. At the prices at which they are generally held, there is nothing more remunerative. Cotton can be tried for variety, while corn, wheat, and all the ordinary farm products of the central States are unfailing staples.

This section has been compared with Northern Italy and Southern France, with the climates of which it strikingly corresponds, and it requires only skill in cultivation to develop almost every growth known in those attractive countries of Europe.

But as we at present refer more particularly to the soil and surface, we will repeat that there is no part of the Atlantic slope of the Alleghanies that affords greater advantages than the belt 200 miles wide, which in North Carolina stretches from the Blue Ridge mountain foot to the pine forests of the low country. Twenty thousand square miles of area are embraced in this generally uniform belt, the position of which is such that the soil will produce all temperate climate staples, and half those belonging to semi-tropical districts. Passing westwardly, there are several moderate steps of ascent, so that each range of counties in succession affords some modification towards cooler uplands, but it is all characteristic Piedmont soil, with upturned rock stratification, and rich belts interspersed with others of a poorer character. In our mild climate these soils are far more susceptible of being brought up to a high standard of productiveness than they would be even in Maryland, and they would be particularly tempting to a Northern farmer, who has to struggle with refractory clays during the cold rains of May and June, in the North.

Credit, the Poor Man's Capital.

In the present advanced condition of society, when a liberal system of credit amongst the citizens of a commonwealth, like our good old State, once noted for her honesty, which in days of yore, had always prevailed, and had grown into a regularly established method in the every day transactions of trade, we yield no assent either to legislation, or to public sentiment, which would place our time-honored principle of a faithful performance of contract in jeopardy.

We candidly and sincerely admit and deplore the grievous and anomalous condition in which the great mass of the former property holders of the South were placed. It was for the whole community, and especially for the debtor class, if their property consisted mainly of slaves, which in many instances was the case, a blow more stunning than had ever befallen any nation. Despite of all hardships and all losses, howsoever and whatever, there are and always must be certain fixed and determinate principles and conditions of right and wrong, as existing between individuals, which the losses resulting from even so great a public calamity as we have endured, should not and dare not affect.

Now, in illustration of the too frequent practice of now-a days, on the part of a great many men who are but too willing to embrace the too popular doctrine of repudiation, of even private contracts, and are rashly eager to avail themselves of whatever legislation may have been had on this subject, let us suppose a case.

A borrows of B one thousand dollars in good and lawful money before the war, which he invests in the purchase of real estate, and buys himself therewith a comfortable homestead. Therein, party A, as above named, now comfortably resides.—The creditor, style him B, if you choose, had not at the time of loaning the aforesaid sum of money anything else under the wide heaven, of property, save the clothes upon his back, except that specified amount which he has loaned to A, and now claims from him. The latter, when demand for payment is made, coolly applies his thumb to his nose, and with a rapid movement of his remaining digits, insinuates that the claimant may be a very clever fellow, "but he can't come in."

We have put, as we admitted in the start, rather a strong case in illustration of the principle contained in this enactment. It savors to us of dubious morality and is but too well calculated to affect the poor man injuriously in more modes than one. It stabs to the vitals, more or less, every hope entertained by the humble struggling masses of securing aid from the money holders upon any terms, or for even the shortest period. In all instances, moreover, where Deeds of Trust had been executed, the law, at any rate was inoperative. A foreclosure of the mortgage was all that was necessary to put the creditor in possession. Why should the one class of debtors occupy a more favorable footing than another? We are for justice and equity and one rule and one measure for all.

The Post office in Goldsboro' has been made a money order office.

DEATH OF SECRETARY RAWLINS.—Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS, Secretary of War, died in Washington, on Monday last.

The President has appointed Gen SHERMAN, Secretary of War. It is supposed that Gen. G. B. DODGE will ultimately obtain the portfolio.

☞ We have received from Messrs. HALE & SON, Publishers, New York, a copy of the very interesting North Carolina book entitled "*The Comet; or the Earth in its varied phases, past, present and future.*" The book is gotten up in first rate style, treats its subjects admirably, and is worthy of extensive patronage.

☞ For sale at the Bookstore.

DEATH OF EX-GOV. JONATHAN WORTH.—Ex-Governor Worth expired at his residence in Raleigh, Saturday night, aged nearly 67 years, after a painful and protracted illness.

In his day and time, Ex-Gov. Worth occupied positions of honor and trust. For a number of years he represented Randolph county in the State Legislature; he was provisional treasurer, and subsequently elected by the people to the executive chair.

As a lawyer he held the confidence of the people among whom he lived, as being a candid counselor and an upright accountant.

He was in all the relations of life, respected; and he leaves a numerous relationship to mourn his departure.

Ex-Gov. Worth was born in the county of Guilford, Nov. 18, 1702, and was the son of Dr. Daniel Worth.—*Standard.*

From the North Carolina Standard.

Taxes for Fruit Distilling.

The injustice of the revenue law regarding the distillation of fruit and grapes is painfully apparent. The people of North Carolina have been accustomed to distill liquor from their peaches, apples, and grapes. The amount of liquor made by each farmer was generally but a few barrels, and was the only way in which the products from the orchard could be made profitable.

Almost every farmer owns a small still with which to make profitable the fruit he raises, but owing to the amount of money he must pay to obtain a license to run his still, he is unable to make a drop of liquor and his fruit is lost.

No distinction is made between the man who simply distills from fruit of his own raising a little liquor for his own use, and the distiller who makes thousands of barrels for sale. And in this respect the laws are most unjust and act to the prejudice of the poor man and to the benefit of the rich man.

What will be the result of the workings of the revenue laws in this State? That hardly a farmer in North Carolina will be able to use his still, and the product of the orchards will be lost. This will inflict a large pecuniary loss to the farmers—not large in itself, but large to those who cannot afford to lose anything.

The war has left the people of North Carolina greatly impoverished, and upon no class have the evils of war fallen more heavily than upon the farmers. They are working to retrieve their losses, and need all that they can make. How can they regain their prosperity if every dollar they make is wrung from them by the tax-collector.

That the government must have money to pay the debt, and to pay its expenses is true, and every good man in the country is willing to pay his proportion, but the laws can be and should be regulated so as to equalize taxation. As they are now arranged taxation is heavier upon the producers than upon the consumers—a manifestly improper arrangement.

There are many branches of industry which are virtually prohibited by excessive taxation. This state of affairs should be remedied as soon as possible and the people will be relieved and the government will gain.

Let the farmers be allowed to distill their fruit upon the payment of a fair license fee.

Fifty dollars would be fully large enough and we believe it would be willingly paid. Ten-fold more money would be paid the government at that rate than it will ever receive at the present figure. Thus the farmer could use his fruit and receive a good profit from the product of his orchard, and the government would still, and to a larger degree attain the object of its desires—the raising of revenue.

When the tax on whiskey was two dollars per gallon the revenue was cheated in every possible manner, and the receipts from the whiskey tax were small. Now the tax is but fifty cents, one quarter of the former amount, yet the amount received for the whiskey revenue is more than twice as much as it was under the old law. The incentive for fraud is greatly lessened, and people pay the lighter tax cheerfully.

Let the government remember this experience, and remodel its laws concerning the license for distilling fruit and grapes. It will be a great relief to our people and will also benefit the government itself.

We hope that our representatives in Congress will move in this matter at the earliest practicable moment and do all in their power to modify laws so unjust and oppressive to the planters of the South.

Register your Deeds.

Do not forget that all your registered deeds, &c., must be registered by October 1st or they lose all legal force. It is useless to stop now to discuss this question. It is the law that speaks; and those who are interested will do well to heed its voice. Deposit your title papers and other instruments required to be recorded with your county Register at once.

The law also requires all guardians of minors' estates to make report to the Judge of Probate annually, and to renew their bonds every three years.

We clip the above from the Wilmington *Star*. On the other hand we see it stated that the time for registering deeds has been extended two years.—How is it?

There was a slight fall of snow in New York city on Wednesday of last week at 2 o'clock P. M.

GOLD closed in New York on the 7th, at 36¼, and opened this morning at 34¼.

NORTH CAROLINA BONDS closed in New York at 55½ for old, and 48 for new, and opened on the 8th, 55 for old, and 47½ for new.

COTTON closed in New York, 7th, at 34¼, and opened on the 8th, at 34¼.

A great fire is raging in Dismal Swamp in Virginia. Many miles of fence and cord wood have been destroyed, and numerous wild animals have been driven out into the open country.

STATE NEWS.

The old Phillips Hotel in Weldon is being torn down, and the place it occupies is to be filled with two stores. The old material is to be converted into dwellings on the old lot in rear of the stores.

N. C. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—On the posted bills containing the premium list of the approaching fair, there is the following notice:

'The Executive Committee, believing that exhibitors would prefer it, has determined to give plate instead of money to the value of the respective premiums. When desired, diplomas will be issued instead of either.'

The Committee, upon reflection, has altered the rule and announces in the pamphlet copy of the premium list that:

"Premiums will be paid in *money*, or, if preferred, in plate of their respective value. When desired, diplomas," &c.

Papers in the State will please call attention to the change.—*Standard.*

The Rutherford *Vindicator* says: There was a heavy frost in Transylvania county on the 17th of August, doing considerable damage to the growing corn, and in some places completely killed it.

INTEREST ON RAILROAD BONDS.—D. A. Jenkins, Esq., Public Treasurer, gives notice that interest on bonds issued in aid of new Railroads due on the 1st of April, 1869, will be paid on the presentation of the proper coupons at the Treasury of the State or at the Raleigh National Bank. Interest hereafter falling due on said bonds will be paid at the above mentioned places.—*Standard.*

The *Patriot* states that copper and gold have been discovered on the farm of Alson G. Oakey, within five miles of Greensboro.

The Greensboro' *Patriot* states that Dr. Benbow of Greensboro' will make this season 1500 gallons of Catawba Wine.

The seventh installment of ten per cent on the capital stock of the N. W. N. C. Railroad will be due on the 2d day of October next.

GENERAL NEWS.

Bull Run is the only battlefield of consequence that has not been changed since the war. The forts, the monuments, the stockades, and the desolation remains as the soldiers left them.

SEIZURE OF RAILROADS BY GOVERNMENT.—Knoxville, August 24.—Colonel Folsom, quartermaster United States army, is here under orders from the Government to take possession as receiver of the East Tennessee and Georgia and East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Companies for an indebtedness of $600,000 due the Government for engines and rolling stock purchased at the close of the war.

Public education in Great Britain is supported by an annual grant from Parliament of $4,500,000. This sum, added to the amounts raised by local assessment and voluntary contributions, is applied to the education of children in Great Britain, exclusive of Ireland. By the report of 1868, there were 2,130 schools in Scotland; 13,442 in England and Wales, with registered pupils over ten years of age to the number of 469,280.

Last Wednesday "the Canadian Blondin" rode across Niagra on a machine suspended by grooved wheels from a rope, which he called riding a velocipede. From its construction the machine would balance itself, and could be propelled along the rope with more safety than a velocipede could be run on a smooth walk.

A new knitting machine capable of taking 524,000 stitches a minute and making 500 shirts a day, has been invented in Canada.

The new silk mills in Paterson New Jersey, it is said will cover a block of thirty thousand square feet, and are to be lighted entirely from the roof.

The cars on the White Mountain Railroad were delayed by snow on the 7th of August, and 150 people were compelled to pass the night on Mount Washington, not a common occurrence in New England during the dog days.

As might be expected, the mortality among the Mormon children is frightful. The polygamists are like the old woman who lived in a shoe, and do not know what to do with their many children; at any rate they do not properly care for them. Of sixty deaths in Salt Lake City in a month, forty-four were children. Heber Kimball is reported to have buried forty-eight children out of sixty-three in his collection; one bishop had lost twenty children, another twenty-eight, another seventeen.

Sumac.

Mr. Alex. MacRae, of Liverpool, under the head of American Sumac, calls the attention of the people of this country to a very valuable product of our soil which is almost totally neglected. He says:

"Very little progress has been made in this valuable product, and we are without any supplies. The low price quoted in American cities for this most saleable article, evidences that the ablest care is not administered in the gathering and manufacture, which is a pity when a remuneration of 120 dollars a ton or more, awaits it in this.

Everybody knows what Sumac is. In some portions of the South it grows spontaneously in abundance. In very good soil it grows to the height of ten or twelve feet, and in large thickets. In the fall it has thick clusters of berries of a red color, and sticky with a kind of greasy fur to the touch."

Whether it is only the berries or the entire plant that brings such prices we are not aware, but in either case money could be made by it.

Could not our Southern people make this trade in Sumac make up amply for the short crops this year.

The surroundings of almost every farm would furnish several tons, which, gathered and shipped, would bring in a good supply of money among us.—*Wadesboro Argus.*

Harrowing Scenes.

DETAILS OF THE FEARFUL COLLIERY ACCIDENT IN SAXONY—OVER 400 LIVES LOST.

A letter dated Dresden, Saxony, August 5, says:

Early on Monday morning last, intelligence was received here that at a short distance from this city upwards of four hundred men had fallen victims to a terrible colliery accident. At first it was hoped that the number were considerably exaggerated, but it is now nearly certain that the figures will prove even greater, 420 or more being absent from the roll call on Tuesday.

The following are the details as exact as it is possible to arrive at them during the consternation caused by the sad calamity. On Monday morning at 5 o'clock, a shock like that of an earthquake, alarmed the neighborhood of Potschappel, a pretty little village somewhat resembling Matlock, in Derbyshire, situated about five miles from here among the hills beyond Plauen, and it was immediately surmised that an explosion had occurred in one of the great mines belonging to Baron Burg. Two men were blown out of the shaft by the force of the explosion, but in such fragments as to be altogether unrecognizable. The gas ignited the coal, and for some hours the pit was in flames. Up to Tuesday night only 15 bodies were recovered. Some were burnt to cinders, others singed black with the explosion, the scene around being past description. The crowds of poor women, some of them having lost three or four of their family, standing in the wildest grief round the pit, hoping against hope that their loved ones might still be rescued alive, the heart breaking sobs of the children and the sterner grief of the men made the scene agonizing in the extreme.

On Wednesday morning I went to the spot and found that altogether fifty bodies had been recovered and were placed in a neighboring shed for recognition. En route thither I met cart after cart carrying away one or two coffins and two large vans loaded with empty shells for the reception of the bodies as they were brought to the bank. I saw altogether thirty corpses and their state defies description. Here a long shapeless black mass, which the miners told you was one of their comrades, but in which it was difficult to recognize the slightest likeness to humanity—here one had his head blown off, there one his arm; one lay on his bed of leaves with his face split open, another as though much bruised by the coal falling on him. The sad work of recognition was proceeding with as much dispatch as possible, and the bodies were then placed in their shells and their names written on the lid in chalk. A shriek in yon corner would tell of a mother recognizing her son, or a wife her husband, lying among the long row of the unsightly corpses, while the plaintive wail throughout told of a wide spread grief.

I conversed with one of the miners who had just come up, and he said the labor of recovery must be very slow (about one body every three hours) as the sides of the mine had fallen in, and they had to work the coal away. In most cases they found the men lying under the sides of the mine, some buried in coal, others on whome the coal had fallen and then burnt up. One was found near the mouth of the furthest shaft, hardly injured at all, and as he lay in the shed he formed a striking contrast to his companions, being extremely white and well dressed. The appearance of the few recovered seems to indicate that most of them died from suffocation, being much swollen in the face.

Among the many distressing cases one hears of, one alone I will mention, that of a poor girl travelling in the same carriage with a friend of mine, who had lost her father, two brothers, and a step-brother, her whole family being swept off in one day.

The Gettysburg Battlefield.

The Gettysburg Battlefield Indentification project seems to have been a perfect failure. But few Union officers were present, and not more than one or two officers of the late Confederate army. It seems that the thing degenerated into a show, and many Northern officers would not take part in it. The Southern officers did not attend because of the same reason, and because they did not approve of the object of the meeting. Some denounce the work as an attempt to perpetuate memories which had better be allowed to die out, while others commend it as noble and patriotic. The New York *Herald* very justly remarks:

For our part we think the old Greeks were wise when they enacted that neither stone nor canvas nor monumental trophy of any sort should ever perpetuate the memory of their civil wars. Such wars are like family quarrels, best forgotten. What Greece did Rome did as regards her civil wars, and we find that the much coveted honor of a triumph was refused to a general, "when Rome was free," whose victory however important, was only over Roman citizens. Perhaps it was from some traditional policy like this that we find that the civil wars of Spain, France and England, however sanguinary while they lasted have left no monumental trace behind them. In fact, it is far better, far wiser, that it should be so. What nation is not ashamed of its civil wars? Could history itself be made to forget them and "blot them out forever" it would be better.

Heber C. Kimball, the recently deceased Mormon, left $50,000 to be divided among forty-one children.

[Correspondence Grand Rapids (Mich.) Eagle.]

A Race for Life on a Railroad.

AN ENGINEER CHASED BY FIRE AT SEVENTY MILES AN HOUR—A THRILLING NARRATIVE.

* * * To make it an intelligible matter to the reader, let me say that the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburg road intersects the Lake Shore Road at this place. The station at the junction is called Brocton. Now let it be understood that from this point to Mayville, at the head of Chautauqua Lake, a distance of only about ten miles, a train is carried over an elevation of 700 feet. From the station to the summit the grade is about 80 feet to the mile, with curves which increase the distance by four miles. It is over this road that the immense quantities of petroleum are brought.

On Tuesday evening about 9 o'clock, a train consisting of six oil cars and two passenger cars, reached the summit on its way to the Junction. Here, by some cause as yet unexplained, one of the oil tanks took fire. The passenger cars were at once detached and the brakes stopped them. Next the oil cars were cut off, and the locomotive, tender and box car containing two valuable horses and two men, passed down the road, the engineer supposing that the brakesmen on the oil cars would arrest the course of those, but what was his horror on looking back, to see the six cars in pursuit of him down the grade, enveloped in flames. They not only pursued but overtook him, striking the box car with inconceivable force, knocking the horses and men flat upon the floor, and yet almost miraculously not throwing the engine from the track.

It was now with the engineer a race for life, and he gave the engine every ounce of steam. Looking south from my residence at that terrible juncture, one of the most magnificent spectacles was witnessed that a man sees in a life-time. A sheet of intensely bright flame, sixty feet high, was seen coming down that southern slope apparently with the speed of a meteor, and really very nearly the speed of a hurricane (eighty miles an hour,) for pursued and pursuer flew over the course, or rather down it, and around the curves, at the rate of more than seventy miles an hour, as the engineer declares, and as everybody can believe who witnessed the spectacle. The whole heavens were illuminated, and the landscape was lit up as by the noonday light. Onward and downward flew the engine, and behind it flew and thundered the huge fiery demon. Twice its prodigious weight was driven against the fugitive, as if instinct with a purpose to drive it from the track. It seemed as if the heroic engineer and fireman there was a perfect environment of peril. The speed of the engine was such that it ceased to pump. Then, again, the Cincinatti express was due at the junction at this time. The engineer whistled "open switch," and shaking hands with the fireman, they bade each other farewell, knowing that their lives depended on the opening of the Lake Shore switch by their friends below, and this was to imperil the express train coming down from the West with its human freight. The engineer on this train saw the fire when it first broke out at the summit, and supposing he could clear the junction before the flaming terror reached it, he, too, put his engine to the utmost speed on a level grade. A mile short of the junction, he saw that the effort was a vain one, for the flying conflagration had rushed out upon the Lake Shore track, and was roaring onward in the direction of Dunkirk. He checked the onward course of his own train, and brought it to a standstill. It did not proceed until 3 o'clock in morning.

The case took in another danger, and it was imminent. A heavy freight train was coming up the Lake Shore road.—All I will say of the escape is this, that it *did* escape to the side track, and only escaped by the last minute of possibility. Running on to a safe distance from the depot, the engineer of the oil train detached his engine and left the cars to consume. He says his situation was fully realized by him. He expected to lose his life. At every moment he was going at a perilous rate of speed, but there was no help for it. The demon was behind, and he declares that it looked like a demon. With fondness or real affection for his engine which these men display, he said, "I thought everything of my engine, and was determined to stay by it to the last." The fireman made one attempt to escape by jumping from the tender, but the engineer restrained him. Altogether the occurrence was remarkable for this, that no lives were lost. The brakesmen on the oil cars had gone back to the passenger cars when the oil cars started. It was well they did. Unless those rear cars had been detached and stopped, their inmates would have been burned to death.

A Negro Colony in Michigan.

A colony of several thousand negroes own many thousand acres of the fairest land in Cass county, Michigan. In the township of Calvin they are possessed of nearly one-half of the real estate, and pay little less than half the tax. They have established a number of excellent schools, conducted by colored teachers. The building of two fine churches—Methodist and Baptist—is proof that they have not neglected moral and religious culture. They have good instructors in instrumental and vocal music, and support a fine brass band. There are several men of liberal culture from Oberlin and Hillsdale colleges, and one from the Michigan State University. These young men are engaged in the practice of medicine, the mechanic arts, and in the dry good trade. The negroes own and run steam saw-mills and steam thrashing machines; they are manufacturing grain cradles and rakes, growing superior live stock, cultivating fruits, and producing hundreds of acres of the nestgatii rinnicain C.—*ai Gazette.*

SCRAP BOOKS.

Large and small size, a convenient repository for useful Scraps, which might otherwise be lost.

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The Fifteenth Amendment---What has been done toward its Ratification.

A telegram from Washington the other day stated that, so far as appears from the records in the State Department, the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, which provides that "the right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied by the United States, nor by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude," has been completely ratified by twelve States only, while two have imperfectly ratified it and two have rejected it. The twelve States, whose ratification is thus declared complete, are: Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, West Virginia and Wisconsin. The two whose ratification is incomplete are Kansas and Missouri, and the two which have rejected it are Delaware and Kentucky.

But this list is very far from being complete, owing to the neglect of State officials to forward to the Department certificates of the action had upon the amendment by the several Legislatures. And as there has been so much dispute upon this point, and so many erroneous statements have been published respecting the legislative action thus far had in reference to the ratification of the amendment, we have prepared the following statement, showing by what States it has been ratified, by what States rejected, and in what Ssates no action has yet been had upon it. The statement has been carefully prepared and is believed to be correct.

Briefly, then, the action had upon the amendment is as follows, the dates denoting the time when each State's action was complete, through the concurrent vote of both Houses of its Legislature.

Alabama—No action yet taken.
Arkansas—Ratified March 15, 1869.
California—No action yet taken.
Connecticut—Ratified May 13, 1869.
Delaware—Rejected March 18, 1869.
Florida—Ratified June 15, 1869.
Georgia—Rejected March 17. 1869.
Illinois—Ratified March 5, 1869.
Indiana—Ratified May 14, 1869.
Iowa—No action yet taken.
Kansas—Ratified February 27, 1869.
Kentucky—No action yet taken.
Louisiana—Ratified March 1, 1869.
Maine—Ratified March 11, 1869.
Maryland—No action yet taken.
Massachusetts—Ratified March 12, 1869.
Michigan—Ratified March 5, 1869.
Minnesota—No action yet taken.
Mississippi—No action yet taken.
Missouri—Ratified March 2, 1869.
Nebraska—No action yet taken.
Nevada—Ratified March 1, 1869.
New-Hampshire—Ratified July 1, 1869.
New-Jersey—No action yet taken.
New-York—Ratified April 14, 1869.
North Carolina—Ratified March 5, 1869.
Ohio—Rejected by Senate, April 30, 1869.
Oregon—No action yet taken.
Pennsylvania—Ratified March 25, 1869.
Rhode Island—Senate ratified May 27, 1869.
South Carolina—Ratified March 13, 1869.
Tennessee—No action yet taken.
Texas—No action yet taken.
Vermont—No action yet taken.
Virginia—No action yet taken.
West Virginia—Ratified March 3, 1869.
Wisconsin—Ratified March 5, 1869.

The Federal Constitution provides that any proposed amendment must be ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States (unless Congress shall provide that the ratification shall be done by conventions in the several States called for the purpose) before it can become a part of the Constitution. In the above list there are thirty-seven States, and the ratification of twenty-eight is thus necessary to constitute the amendment a part of the Constitutoin. By the list it appears that nineteen States have already ratified it.—Nine more are therefore necessary to render the ratification complete. By the requirements of Congress, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia must ratify the amendment before their reconstruction can be completed. These three States added to the nineteen which have already ratified it, would make twenty-two States, leaving six yet required to make the action complete.—And the States from which these six must be obtained are: Alabama, California, Delaware, Georgia, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Nebraska, New-Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee and Vermont.

It should be remarked, however, that objection has been made to the action of some of the Legislatures. Kansas, Missouri and Nevada acted upon an imperfect telegraphic copy of the amendment, and adjourned before the official copy was received. It is contended, therefore, that their action was insufficient, and that their Legislatures must again vote in its favor to render the ratification legal and satisfactory. The Indiana Legislature ratified the amendment after nearly all the Democratic members had tendered their resignations and withdrawn from the two houses in order to prevent its ratification. It is, therefore, contended by the opponents of the measure that no quorum was present in either House of the Legislature when the vote was taken, and that the ratification by Indiana is consequently without force and void. Friends of the measure, however contend that these withdrawals did not leave either House without a quorum, as that depends upon the actual number of members at the time the action is taken, and not upon the number which would constitute a full representation of the State in both branches of the Legislature. Senator Morton is among those who strenuously maintain the validity of this ratification, contending that the principle was long since established by usage laws passed by the Legislature while in this condition, having invariably been carried out as duly enacted and two United States Senators having been chosen in disregard of this requirement.

Some of the papers have said that the amendment has been ratified by Alabama, Iowa and Minnesota; but this is a mistake. There has been no session of the Iowa Legislature since April, 1868, and it will not again assemble until 1870; nor has there been any session of the Alabama Legislature since the amendment was submitted by Congress. The Legislature of Minnesota was in session when the amendment was submitted, but declined to act on the telegraphic copy, and adjourned before the official copy was received from the State Department. The next session of the Legislature of that State will be held in 1870.

The Senate of Rhode Island ratified the amendment, as stated above, in May, but the House postponed its consideration until the next session in November.

The States which have certified the amendment, but have not yet officially notified the State Department at Washington, are: Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Nevada, New-Hampshire, and New York. Georgia rejected it subsequent to the expulsion of the colored members of the Legislature, but has not yet officially notified the State Department.

N. Y. Times.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler.

Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., September 10, 1869.

Bacon, 20 to 23 cts.
Beeswax, 37 cents
Beef, 8 to 10 cts.
Coffee, 25 to 30 cts.
Cotton Yarns, $2 15 wholesale, 2 25 retail.
Cotton Sheetings. 16 to 18 cts. single yard.
Candles, tallow, 25 cents per pound.
" *adamantine*, 30 cts. "
Chickens. 15 to 20 cents.
Eggs, 10 cents perdozen
Flaxseed, $1 75 per 56 pounds.
FLOUR, $4 00 per 100 pounds.
Fruit, dried blackberries, 10 cents.
Pitted Cherries, 20 cents.
Feathers 50 cents. per lb.
Hay, 50 cents per hundred lbs.
Lard, 20 to 23 cents per lb.
Leather, Sole, 33½ to 40 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cts. per gal.
Nails, 8 cents per lb; $6 50 per keg.
Peas, 1 00 cents per 56 lbs
Rags, 4 cents per lb.
Rye, 1 10 cents per 56 lbs.
Sugars, 15 to 20 cents.
Salt, Full weight Sacks $3 00.
WHEAT, $1 50 per 60 lbs.
Potatoes, Irish, 50 per bushel.
Sorghum, 50 cts.
Butter, 25 cents per lb.
CORN, 1 00
Iron. Bar, 6½, a 7. Castings, 9 a 10 per lb.
Cheese, 25 cents per pound
Oats, 40 a 50 cts per bush. Sheaf 15to20c. doz.
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter; 50 cents by the pound.
Rice, 15 cents per lb
Veal, 6 @ 8 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents. "
Homemade Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon
Malt Vinegar 60 cts.

Raleigh National Bank of N. C.

MONEY MARKET.

Bank of Cape Fear,	34
" Charlotte,	40
" Clarendon,	3
" Commerce,	16
" Fayetteville,	12
" Lexington, (old,)	2
" " (new,)	2
" " payable at Graham,	25
" North Carolina,	40
" Roxboro',	55
" Thomasville,	20
" Wadesboro',	30
" Washington,	3
" Yanceyville,	3
" Wilmington,	38
Commercial Bank Wilmington,	38
Farmer's Bank of North Carolina, (old,)	34
" " " " (new,)	34
Greensboro Mutual Insuranee Co.,	7
Merchant's Bank, Newbern,	60
Miner's & Planter's Bank,	40

BLUM'S

FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR

1870,

NOW READY!

Price Reduced.

Orders respectfully solicited.

Address, L. V. BLUM,
Salem, N. C.

New Books! New Books!

FOR THE FALL TRADE, 1869.

THE COMET; or the Earth in its varied phases, past, present, and future,

A Supply of School Books,

including McGuffey's Sixth Reader, Quackenbos' Grammar, Davie's Geometry, Draper's Natural Philosophy, Fulton and Eastman's Book Keeping, and other books in use in this section of country.

GOOD NOVELS:

Diamond Pickwick, Little Dorrit, Bleak House, David Copperfield, Oliver Twist, Mutual Friend, Moonstone, No Name, Queen of Hearts, Crossed Path, Armadale, Woman in White, Woman in Red, Dead Secret, Prairie Bird, No Man's Friend, Fair Play, How he won Her, Changed Bride, Hard Cash, Love me Little, &c., White Lies, Never too late to Mend, Foul Play, Lost Manuscript, Chaplet of Pearls, &c.

COLORED DRAWING PAPER,
PERFORATED BOARD, &c.

Call at Blum's for "Books" and Paper.

IMPROVED STOCK.

Persons wishing improved and imported stock of all kinds from the Stock Farm of Jenkins, Skiles & Co; can get all necessary information by calling on

R. A. JENKINS.
at the Salem Grocery,
Aug. 20, 1869. 24–3m.

Presentation Books!

JUST RECEIVED, a new stock of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, suitable for presents, &c.,—to which we would invite early attention. At BLUM'S.

LADIES SATCHELS,

LADIES COMPANIONS,
LADIES PORT MONNAIES,
at the BOOKSTORE.

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATION.

1869.

RIBBONS,

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,

237 & 239 Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,

VELVET AND SASH RIBBONS,
BONNET SILKS, SATINS and VELVETS,
ILLUSIONS, BLONDS, LACES, RUCHES, NETTS and CRAPES, FRENCH FLOWERS and FEATHERS, STRAW BONNETS, and LADIES' HATS, Trimmed and untrimmed SILK, VELVET and FELT BONNETS and HATS, SUNDOWNS and SHAKER HOODS.

The largest Stock of Millinery Goods in this Country, and unequalled in choice variety, which we offer at prices that will defy competition.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

DOTY'S WASHING MACHINE.

LATELY MUCH IMPROVED—AND THE NEW

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER

Improved with ROWELL'S PATENT DOUBLE COG WHEELS, and the PATENT STOP, are now unquestionably far superior to any apparatus for washing clothes ever invented, and will save their cost twice a year, by saving labor and clothes.

Those who have used them give testimony as follows:

"We like our machine much; could not be persuaded to do without it, and with the aid of Doty, we feel that we are masters of the position."—*Rev. L. Scott, Bishop M. E. Church.*

"It is worth one dollar a week in any family."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"In the laundry of my house there is perpetual thanksgiving on Mondays for the invention."—*Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler.*

"Every week has given it a stronger hold upon the affections of the inmates of the laundry."—*N. Y. Observer.*

"I heartily commend it to economists of time, money, and contentment."—*Rev. Dr. Bellows.*

"Friend Doty—Your last improvement of your Washing Machine is a complete success.—I assure you 'our Machine' after a year's use, is thought more of, to-day than ever, and would not be parted with under any circumstances."—*Solon Robinson.*

"Your Washing Machine has been in daily use in our laundry, and the housekeeper expresses herself as highly pleased with it. It certainly accomplishes a greater amount of work, with less labor, and does not wear the clothes near so much as the old fashioned washboard. By using it, one laundress is dispensed with."—*Wm. M. F. Round, Superintendent of Infant's Department of St. Catharine's Nursery, N. Y. City.*

PRICES.---A Fair Offer.

Send the retail price, Washer, $14, Extra Wringer, $9, and we will forward either or both machines, free of freight, to places where no one is selling; and so sure are we they will be liked, that we agree to refund the money if any one wishes to return the machines, free of freight, after a month's trial, according to directions.

No husband, father or brother should *permit* the drudgery of washing with the hands, fifty-two days in the year, when it can be done better, more expeditiously, with less labor, and no injury to the garments, by a Doty Clothes Washer and Universal Wringer.

Canvassers with exclusive right of sale make money fast selling them.

Sold by dealers generally, to whom liberal discounts are made.

R. C. BROWNING, *Gen. Agent.*
32 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK.

NEW STOCK AT THE SALEM GROCERY!

MAIN STREET.

IF YOU DOUBT IT

Come and see that cheap bargains can be had at the Salem Grocery, where everything is kept usually found in a first class establishment.

Call and Ask for what you Want.

We solicit your patronage and will strive to please.

R. A. JENKINS.
Salem, Aug. 20, 1869. 44–3m.

TOBACCO!

We can furnish Tobacco of all grades, both Smoking and Chewing, manufactured by R. A. Jenkins, Sen.

Call at the Salem Grocery.

WANTED---AGENTS to sell a new book of great value to Farmers, Mechanics and Workingmen of all trades and occupations.—13th edition now ready. The

FARMERS' and MECHANICS' MANUAL.

Edited by GEO. E. WARING, JR.

Author of "Elements of Agriculture," "Draining for Profit and for Health," and formerly Agricultural Engineer of Central Park, New York.

500 Octavo Pages and over 200 Illustrations.

The *New Orleans Times* says: "It is a book which should be in the hands of every Farmer and Mechanic."

The *New Orleans Picayune* says: "So valuable a book should be found in the house of every Farmer and Mechanic; its elegant illustrations will make it welcome everywhere.

Active men and women can make more money and give better satisfaction in selling this book than any work in the field.

Send for 16-page circular, telling all about it.

E. B. TREAT & CO., *Publishers,*
No. 654 BROADWAY, N. Y.

FRESH ARRIVAL AT CROSLAND'S!

Linseed Oil,—best Tanner's Oil,—Spirits of Turpentine, A, B, Ex C and E refined SUGARS; —more superior 25 cent COFFEE.

TO ARRIVE.

Mackeral,—Mullets,—Cheese,—White Lead, —Varnishes of all kinds,—a full assortment of Paints, in oil and dry;—Paint Brushes, &c., &c.

250 SACKS OF SALT,

on hand, for sale, either here or at High Point.

Large lot of
BACON,
LARD,
MOLASSES.

Produce bought for cash.

B. F. CROSLAND.
Salem, Aug. 20, 1869. 44—1m.

VENI, VIDI, VICI.

What Everybody Says Must Be So.

The Conqueror of all Snuff.

G. W. G. GGGGG & AX'S
G. W. G. AAAAA & AX'S
G. W. G. IIIII & AX'S
G. W. G. LLLLL & AX'S
CELEBRATED
CELEBRATED
CELEBRATED
SCOTCH SNUFF
SCOTCH SNUFF
SCOTCH SNUFF

Has been fully tested and pronounced by all amateur dippers to be the best SNUFF now in use. Its superior taste and pureness from all drugs and injurious ingredients, commonly used in the preparation of other snuff, has gained it a wide world reputation.

Do not fail to try it for you will like it. ASK for it and take no other.

For sale by all dealers in Salem and Winston.

Patterson & Co., } Agents for Salem N. C.
E. A. Vogler, }

Rowland Bros., Wholesale Grocers, Agents for Norfolk, Va.

L. J. Bossieux, Wholesale Confectioner, Agent for Richmond, Va.

E. W. Williams & Co., Wholesale Grocers, Agents for Charleston, S. C.

NOTICE.—The high reputation that our Snuff has attained has induced certain manufacturers to imitate our TRADE MARK; the superior quality of our snuff does not lay in the trade mark but the superior quality of tobacco it is manufactured of.

G. W. GAIL & AX.
August 13, 1869—43–1y.

Photograph Albums.

Photograph Albums in great variety, embracing NEW STYLES at reasonable prices.

AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

A new and elegant lot of Autograph Albums.

India Rubber solid Balls,
Indelible Pencils,
Pomade, Black and Brown,
At the BOOKSTORE.

THE PSALMIST,

A POCKET EDITION.

for sale at BLUM'S

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE Fall Session of this Institution will commence on the 18th day of August, prox., and continue twenty weeks. Preparatory and Normal Departments, and a general course of University Lectures, will be opened.

Entire expense, including board, **$85** to **$100.**

All the benefits of the Institution are offered free of charge, to a limited number of residents in the State. Apply to the President.

SOLOMON POOL.
Chapel Hill, July 6th, 1869.
July 9—5w.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Dutcher's Lightning Fly-Killer!

Death to the Living! Long live the Killers!

Sold by Dealers Everywhere!

July 30th, 1869. 1 m

NORTH AND SOUTH LAND AGENCY.

BRANCH OFFICE SALEM, N. C.

PARTIES WISHING TO SELL THEIR Lands, will do well to place them in the hands of this Agency for sale.

Farms, Mill Properties, Iron Works, Water Powers, and valuable property of all kinds, extensively advertised throughout the Northern and Eastern States.

HEGE BROTHERS, Agent.
Salem, July 30, 1869. 41–tf

NOVELS.

THE DESERTED WIFE, and a choice selection of New Novels, just received at the BOOKSTORE.

Scholar's Companion.

Every Scholar should have one. It contains every requisite for School use.

FRENCH NOTE PAPER.

A superior lot of French Note Paper with Envelopes to match, offered at a bargain.

At BLUM'S.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the tax payers of Forsyth County, that I shall attend at the following times and places for the purpose of receiving from the citizens of said county, their taxes for the year 1869:

At Sides' on Monday, August 23d, 1869.
At Hooksville School House, Tuesday, Aug. 24th.
At Old Town, on Wednesday, Aug. 25th,
At Brookstown, on Thursday, Aug. 26th
At Blackburn's School House, Friday, Aug. 27.
At Christian Sides, on Saturday, Aug. 28th.
At Widow Sarah Chnard's, Jr., Monday, Aug. 30
At Henley Old Place, on Tuesday, Aug. 31st.
At V. W. Perry's, on Wednesday Sep. 1st
At Crim's ⋈ Roads, on Thursday, Sep 2
At Hardin Haizlips', on Friday Sep 3
At Branson Beeson's, on Saturday Sep 4
At Salem, on Thursday Sep 9
At Winston, Friday and Saturday,
Sep. 10th and 11th

When and where it is hoped that all will attend and pay their taxes, as I am compelled to have them.

I hold the tax book, furnished by the Clerk to the Court of Commissioners, ready for inspection.

All persons are requested to furnish me with a list of any one that has failed to list as the law requires.

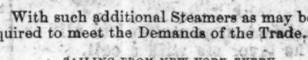
The taxes are 35 cents for State, and 25 cts. for the county on the $100 valuation. Special tax is 42 7-12 on the $100. Poll, $1,05 State, 75 cts. county:—In all, on the Poll, $1,80, and $1,02 7-12 on the $100 valuation.

July 20th, 1869. M. MASTEN, *Sheriff.*

NEW YORK AND NORTH CAROLINA

STEAM-SHIP LINE FROM

NEW YORK TO WILMINGTON, N. C



THIS LINE WILL COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS:

FAIRBANKS,	Capt. A. HUNTER.
WM. P. CLYDE,	" D. P. MORGAN.
REBECCA CLYDE,	" O. CHICHESTER.
MARY SANDFORD,	" JOHN MOORE.

With such additional Steamers as may be required to meet the Demands of the Trade.

SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

At 4 P. M. from Pier 15 E. R. foot of Wall St.

☞ The attention of SHIPPERS is called to the LOW RATES AND FACILITIES offered by this line, which are superior to any heretofore offered.

☞ THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all points on the North Carolina Railroad and its Connections via Goldsboro.

J. A. SADLER,
Soliciting Agent.
WORTH & DANIEL, Ag'ts, Wilmington, N. C.
JAMES HAND, " 109 Wall Street, N. Y.
Feb. 23, 1869.–tf.

NEW BOOKS!

The Rifle and the Hound in Ceylon,
Elliott's "How Lisa Loved the King,
" Spanish Gipsey,
Auerbach's Black Forest Tales,
Hilt to Hilt, by Cook,
Ethlyn's Mistake, by Miss Holmes,
Art of Conversation,
Art of Amusing,
Habits of Good Society,
Family Bibles—Cheap.
Evening by Evening—Spurgeon.
Among the Hills—Poem by Whittier.
Wedding Gift.
American Cook Book.
Sensible Letter Writer.
Fire Board Prints.
Horse Doctor.
Horse Tamer.
Chesterfield.
Gold Paper, &c.

Just received at the BOOK-STORE.
Salem, N. C., June 4, 1869.

CHEAP EDITIONS OF

HORSE DOCTOR, HORSE TAMER,
Guide in the management of Animals,
American Cook Book,
Family Receipt Book,
Family Doctor,
Frugal Housewife.
Letter Writers,
Etiquette, At BLUM'S

MUEHLBACH'S HISTORICAL NOVELS.
The most readable books ever offered to the public. For sale at the Bookstore.

NOTE BOOKS,

Being a compilation of Church Music,

(as cheap as the cheapest,)

At BLUM'S:

HARMONIA SACRA,
SOUTHERN HARMONY,
CHRISTIAN HARMONY,
PRESBYTERIAN PSALMODY,
CHRISTIAN HARP.

DIME AND HALF-DIME MUSIC,

comprising the most popular songs and instrumental pieces of the day.

The following list embraces some of the most popular pieces:

HALF-DIME SERIES:

Captain Jenks,	Flying Trapeze,
Blue Eyes,	Arm in Arm,
Beautiful Bells,	Up in a Balloon.

DIME SERIES:

My Soul to God my Heart to Thee,	
Anvil Chorus,	Sleep Well, Sweet Angel,
Wedding March,	Grand Duchess Waltz,
The Nun's Prayer,	Carnival of Venice,
Indian March,	Orphu Aux Enfrers Galop
etc.,	etc., etc.

For Sale at the BOOKSTORE.

BIBLES AND HYMN BOOKS.

Family Bibles,
Bible Dictionaries,
Life Scenes from the Four Gospels.

Moravian Hymns,
Methodist Hymns,
Baptist Hymns,
Christian Harmony,
Presbyterian Psalmodist,
At the BOOKSTORE.

First in the Market!!

A VERY ELEGANT STOCK OF

NEW GOODS,

combining the Beautiful, the Fashionable, and the Useful,
Just Received
and opened for sale at

PATTERSON & CO'S.

OWING to unusually heavy sales, the past Fall and Winter, we have been compelled to replenish our stock earlier than heretofore. Believing that our efforts to please a large and growing custom, have been fully appreciated, we have purchased a stock of

GOODS FOR THE SPRING TRADE

which we are sure will meet the wants of those who may favor us with a call.

Our line of DRESS GOODS cannot be excelled, and will be found to contain the latest styles of all the different makes of

PRINTS, SPRING DELAINES,
MUSLINS, MOZAMBIQUES,
GINGHAMS, LAWNS,
TRAVELLING GOODS, &c., &c.

In the way of

NOTIONS

we present a variety, such as

Hoop Skirts,	Gloves and Hosiery,
Breakfast Shawls,	Perfumery,
Threads,	Soaps,
Buttons,	Handkerchiefs,
Trimmings,	Fancy Articles.

Our stock of

HATS

is full, comprising Men's and Boy's Wool, Fur, and Straw, in great variety. Several new styles are introduced that cannot fail to please the most fastidious.

We keep constantly on hand an assortment of the celebrated

Thomasville, (*Shelly Bro. & Co.,*)

PEGGED SHOES, for Men's, Women's, Misses' and Children's wear.

And in our new stock can be found
GENT'S FINE SEWED SHOES,
LADIES' " " "

For Ladies desiring the very best and neatest shoes made, we have brought expressly a lot of Miles' Celebrated Gaiters.

We offer the usual assortment of

DRUGS, DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

kept in Stores selling general merchandise.

We buy of the most reliable houses, and can supply the very best

Indigo,	Spices
Madder,	Dye-Stuffs,
Soda,	Oils, &c.

Our Stock of

GLASS & QUEENSWARE

very attractive, both in quality and price.

We keep also a well selected stock of

STATIONERY,

suitable for our customers. Of

HARDWARE

we have an excellent variety:

We offer Mill-Saws, Hand-Saws, Spades, Shovels, Forks, (both Hay and Garden,) Hoes, Axes, Chains, Springs and Axles, Carriage Hardware and Trimmings; Files, Knives, of every description; Shoemaker's Tools, Hammers, Wire, Tacks, &c., &c.

Also a complete stock of FARMERS' AND BLACKSMITH'S IRON, rolled and hammered; Stoves, Hollow-ware, Nails, Grindstones, &c. In

GROCERIES,

we cannot be excelled. We have all grades of ***SUGARS and COFFEES,*** and the very best ***CUBA MOLASSES.***

We are still Agents for

Fries' Celebrated Woolen Goods,

and COTTON YARNS.

Also for

CEDAR FALLS SHEETING.

All kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

usually bought in Salem, we take in exchange for goods, at the highest market rate.

Our Clerks deem it a pleasure to show goods, and no offence is taken when persons do not buy.

☞ CALL UPON US AT THE OLD STAND
MAIN STREET, SALEM, N. C.,
One door North of the National Bank,

PATTERSON & CO.

HALL'S ALPHABET BLOCKS.

The very thing for Children.

JUST RECEIVED AT BLUM'S,

LADIES' WORK BOXES,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
FANCY BIBLES,
OIL PAPER,
CRAYON PAPER,
COLORED CRAYON,
GUM CUPS.

FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL $17,000,000 IN GOLD.
Daily Cash Receipts, $20.000 in Gold.

AS AGENT FOR THE ABOVE COMPANY I am prepared to insure all kinds of public and private Buildings, at reasonable rates,

JOHN A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., July 30, 1869. 41–tf

PORT FOLIOS.

Leather and Cloth, a very convenient and safe case for Paper, Correspondence, &c.

For sale at BLUM'S.

BOOKS BY MAIL.

WE will send the following valuable and highly interesting Books by mail, upon receipt of price:

Every Man his Own Lawyer, and Business Form Book. Price $2 75.
☞ Chemistry of the Farm. Price $1 40.
The Old Capitol and its Inmates, $1 50.
Diary of a Refugee, $2 00.
Wearing the Gray, (600 pp.) $4 50.
Abbott's Histories, each, $1 25.
New Physiognomy or Signs of Character $5 50.
New Illustrated Self Instructor, $1 00.
Life of Christ, $1 75.
Sehonberg Cotta Family, $2 00.
On Both Sides of the Sea, do
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan, do
Early Dawn, do
Drayton's and Devanant's, do
Prayers of the Ages, $3 00.
Jargal, $2 00.
Four Oaks, $2 00.
St Elmo, $2 25.
Arabian Knights, $2 25.
Gulliver's Travels, $1 75.
Horse Shoe Robinson, $2 25.

Address, L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C. Feb. 1, 1869.

PLANCHETTE!

The theory of Planchette is, that it gathers the Magnetism or electricity generated by those who place their fingers thereon; this, when sufficient, giving an automatic motion to the instrument and pencil.

DIRECTIONS.

Place "Planchette" on a sheet of white paper. Two persons lay the tips of their fingers upon it, not in any way influencing its motion; then one of them or a third person, asks a question, and Planchette moves over the paper, and writes the reply.

Planchette acts quicker for some persons than it does for others, sometimes waiting twenty minutes before moving.

For sale at the
SALEM BOOK-STORE.

DR. GODDIN'S
COMPOUND
GENTIAN BITTERS.

Cures Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Colic, Sick Stomach, Bronchitis, Asthma, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c.

☞ A UNIVERSAL TONIC. ☜

A sure, safe, and reliable preventive and cure for all Malarial diseases, and all diseases requiring a general tonic impression.

Prepared only by DR. N. A. H. GODDIN and for sale everywhere.

JAMES T. WIGGINS.
(Successor to J. H. Baker & Co.,) Proprietary Agent and Wholesale dealer in Patent Medicines, Norfolk, Virginia.
April 30, 1869. 28–1y.

D. T. CARRAWAY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
—AND—
Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Glass & Crockery Ware, Wall Paper, Window Shades, &c.

PROMPT attention given to orders, and to the sale of Cotton, Grain, Naval Stores, Tobacco, Dried Fruit, &c., on Commission.

Court House Building,
New Bern, N. C.
April 9, 1869. 25–1y

CAUTION.

We desire to warn the consumers of snuff against the frauds, and consumers o. snuff against the frauds, and the war, certain tobacconists, being unable to find a market for their goods, felt themselves obliged to counterfeit the general appearance of our packages, and imitate our Trade Marks, so that a close inspection is necessary to detect the spurious article from the genuine, and others going so far as to assert that "Lorillard's Snuff is no longer made."

In making this publication we desire to warn the public against the impositions practiced upon them; as they are the losers thereby.—It will be found upon comparison that Lorillard's Snuff is "far ahead" of all others, being made of the best stock, after an original and secret process known only to ourselves, besides possessing great age, strength and pungency, and is warranted not to contain any dangerous or deleterious substances, which cannot be said of the many worthless articles put on sale by others. The best is the cheapest in the end. A circular will always be mailed on application.

In ordering please specify if Salt Snuff (High Toast,) or Fresh Snuff, (Extra Scotch) is desired. **P. LORILLARD, New York.**
March 19 22–m.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
AT BLUMS.

Plantation for Sale,
NEAR SALEM.

I OFFER for sale my plantation, about two miles North of Salem, N.C., containing **115 Acres**, of which about 70 acres are woodsland.

There is a comfortable Dwelling-house, a good Orchard and Meadow on the premises.

A. T. ZEVELY.
Salem, N. C., April 2, 1869.

How to make Money,

AND how to keep it. The most valuable and readable work on this all-engrossing subject that has ever been written; adapted to every class of occupation and profession—Price $1.50. For sale at the Bookstore.

DAMAR VARNISH
At ZEVELY SDRUG STO E.
PAPER WINDOW SHADES
AND FIREBOARD PRINTS.
A new supply at the BOOKSTORE

ZEVELY'S
DRUG STORE,
Post-Office Building,
SALEM, N. C,

THE attention of the public is respectfully invited to the extensive and carefully selected assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS,
PERFUMERY,
NOTIONS
&c., &c., &c.
AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

Those who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable Drugs and Medicines can be accommodated at reasonable prices, and

Satisfaction guarenteed to all Who favor me with a call.

AT

Zevely's Drug Store,
POST--OFFICE BUILDING.

will also be found an excellent article of

COAL OIL
purchased from the most reliable refiners.

ALSO

COAL OIL LAMPS,
various styles and prices.

TO FARMERS
HAVING FAMILY RECIPES TO FILL, WILL FIND MY STOCK VERY COMPLETE IN EVERY RESPECT, AS TO QUALITY AND PRICE.

COUNTRY PHYSICIANS
WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO GIVE ME A CALL BEFORE THEY PURCHASE ELSEWHERE, *AS MY PRICES ARE ALWAYS REASONABLE.*

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded.

THE LADIES
will find a full and complete assortment of Hair Oils, Pomades, Extracts for the Handkerchief, Hair Dyes, and Hair Restorers, &c. Also Hair Brushes, Combs, Tooth Brushes, Ladies' Traveling Companions, and a stock of

Family Dye Colors,

For dyeing Silk, Woolen or Mixed Goods, Cotton and Wool Shawls, Scarfs, Ribbons, Dresses, Feathers, Bonnets Hats, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel, at a saving of 80 per cent.

PATENT MEDICINES
All the principal Popular Medicines of the day always on hand, viz:

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits,
Well's Strengthening Plaster,
Lyon's Magnetic Powder,
Perry Davis' Pain Killer,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient,
Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu.
Hagan's Magnolia Balm,
Bateman's Drops,
British Oil,
Mustang Liniment,
Grays Ointment,
Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor,
Hooper's Wright's, Ayer's Pill's,
Anti Malerial Bitters,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Sarsaparilla,
Cod Liver Oil,
Gray's Ointment, &c., &c., &c.

☞ My prices will be found to compare favorably with those of any other establishment in this section of country.

A. T. ZEVELY.

CHOICE
GIFT BOOKS!

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